

Cornell University

2011

MT

Montana

# 2011 Disability Status Report Montana



[www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org)

Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School

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## Glossary

## About the Disability Status Report

# The 2011 Annual Disability Status Report

The Annual Disability Status Reports provide policy makers, disability advocates, reporters, and the public with a summary of the most recent demographic and economic statistics on the non-institutionalized population with disabilities. They contain information on the population size and disability prevalence for various demographic subpopulations, as well as statistics related to employment, earnings, household income, veterans' service-connected disability and health insurance. Comparisons are made to people without disabilities and across disability types. Disability Status Reports and other statistics are available for the United States overall, each state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico at [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org).

The Status Reports primarily look at the working-age population because the employment gap between people with and without disabilities is a major focus of government programs and advocacy efforts. Employment is also a key factor in the social integration and economic self-sufficiency of working-age people with disabilities.

The estimates in the 2011 Disability Status Reports are based on American Community Survey (ACS) data - a US Census Bureau survey that has replaced the Decennial Census long form. See the ACS User Guide on [www.disabilitystatistics.org](http://www.disabilitystatistics.org) for additional information on the ACS.

The estimates in these reports are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from actual population values because of sampling variability and other factors. Differences observed between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant.

Finally, the 2011 Disability Status Report estimates should not be compared to estimates based on ACS data collected prior to 2008. In 2008, the US Census Bureau made a number of significant changes to the ACS. These changes included an entirely new set of disability questions as described on the following page. For a summary of all changes to the ACS 2008 survey see the following Census Bureau document: [http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content\\_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/methodology/content_test/SummaryResultsACS2006ContentTest.pdf)

## Suggested Citation

Erickson, W., Lee, C., & von Schrader, S. (2012). 2011 Disability Status Report: Montana. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Employment and Disability Institute(EDI).

We would like to thank Sara VanLooy, Jason Criss, and Joe Williams for their assistance with editing and production of this document.

# ACS Disability Questions

The disability questions used in the ACS are listed below. Note that the Census Bureau refers to each of the individual types as "difficulty" while in this report the term "disability" is used.

## **Hearing Disability** (asked of all ages):

- Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

## **Visual Disability** (asked of all ages):

- Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?

## **Cognitive Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

## **Ambulatory Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

## **Self-Care Disability** (asked of persons ages 5 or older):

- Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

## **Independent Living Disability** (asked of persons ages 15 or older):

- Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

# Notes

**Spanish Language Reports:** Spanish language versions of the Annual Disability Status Reports for the US, all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and Washington D.C. can be downloaded at the same location as the English Status Reports. The Spanish translation was made possible through funding from the Northeast Disability Technical Assistance Center (DBTAC) and NIDRR.

**Puerto Rico:** A Puerto Rico Disability Status Report, based on the parallel 2011 Puerto Rico Community Survey (PRCS), is available again this year in English as well as Spanish. However, please note that the Puerto Rico sample is not included in any U.S. population estimates included in these reports.

**Group Quarters:** In 2006, the ACS began surveying the group quarters population. We include the non-institutionalized group quarters population, but due to small state level sample sizes exclude the institutionalized group quarters population (see glossary) in the Disability Status Reports.

**Margin of Error (MOE):** As in previous years' reports we provide the 90% MOE to better illustrate sampling variability. See the glossary entry for more information on this topic.

**Glossary:** As in previous years, we provide a comprehensive glossary at the back of this report defining the terms used in the Disability Status Report (see glossary).

Note: According to the Census Bureau, estimates based on the ACS Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file such as those included in this report may differ slightly from the ACS summary tables produced by the Census Bureau, because they are subject to additional sampling error and further data processing operations. Please see <http://www.disabilitystatistics.org/faq.cfm#Q4> for further information.

# Montana Summary

These statistics indicate the social and economic status of non-institutionalized people with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS).

**Age:** In 2011, the prevalence of disability in MT was:

- 13.1 percent for persons of all ages
- 0.6 percent for persons ages 4 and under
- 4.4 percent for persons ages 5 to 15
- 5.3 percent for persons ages 16 to 20
- 10.8 percent for persons ages 21 to 64
- 26.8 percent for persons ages 65 to 74
- 55.0 percent for persons ages 75+

**Disability Type:** In 2011, the prevalence of the six disability types among persons of all ages in MT was:

- 2.4% reported a Visual Disability
- 5.1% reported a Hearing Disability
- 7.0% reported an Ambulatory Disability
- 4.8% reported a Cognitive Disability
- 2.7% reported a Self-Care Disability
- 5.3% reported an Independent Living Disability

**Gender:** In 2011, 12.1 percent of females of all ages and 14.2 percent of males of all ages in MT reported a disability.

**Hispanic/Latino:** In 2011, the prevalence of disability among persons of all ages of Hispanic or Latino origin in MT was 18.7 percent.

**Race:** In MT in 2011, the prevalence of disability for working-age people (ages 21 to 64) was:

- 10.0 percent among Whites
- 11.6 percent among Black / African Americans
- 0.8 percent among Asians
- 15.5 percent among Native Americans
- 29.9 percent among persons of some other race(s)

**Employment:** In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in MT was 44.5 percent.

**Looking for Work:** In MT in 2011, the percentage actively looking for work among people with disabilities who were not working was 11.2 percent.

**Full-Time/Full-Year Employment:** In MT in 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year was 22.5 percent.

**Annual Earnings:** In 2011, the median annual earnings of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MT was \$44,800.

**Annual Household Income:** In MT in 2011, the median annual income of households with working-age people with disabilities was \$35,000.

**Poverty:** In MT in 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities was 23.9 percent.

**Supplemental Security Income:** In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving SSI payments in MT was 21.8 percent.

**Educational Attainment:** In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities in MT:

- with only a high school diploma or equivalent was 36.5 percent
- with only some college or an associate degree was 40.3 percent
- with a bachelor's degree or more was 14.9 percent.

**Veterans Service-Connected Disability:** In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans with a VA determined Service-Connected Disability was 21.1 percent in MT.

**Health Insurance Coverage:** In 2011 in MT, 76.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities had health insurance.

# Prevalence: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists percentages by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The US disability prevalence rate for this population was 10.5%

<b>Location</b>	<b>2011 (%)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>2011 (%)</b>
Alabama	<b>15.5</b>	Montana	<b>10.8</b>
Alaska	<b>10.6</b>	Nebraska	<b>8.8</b>
Arizona	<b>10.1</b>	Nevada	<b>10.3</b>
Arkansas	<b>15.5</b>	New Hampshire	<b>9.3</b>
California	<b>8.2</b>	New Jersey	<b>7.7</b>
Colorado	<b>8.8</b>	New Mexico	<b>11.8</b>
Connecticut	<b>8.3</b>	New York	<b>8.7</b>
Delaware	<b>10.5</b>	North Carolina	<b>11.9</b>
District of Columbia	<b>8.6</b>	North Dakota	<b>7.4</b>
Florida	<b>10.2</b>	Ohio	<b>12.1</b>
Georgia	<b>11.2</b>	Oklahoma	<b>15.0</b>
Hawaii	<b>7.3</b>	Oregon	<b>11.8</b>
Idaho	<b>11.2</b>	Pennsylvania	<b>11.4</b>
Illinois	<b>8.5</b>	Puerto Rico	<b>18.6</b>
Indiana	<b>11.9</b>	Rhode Island	<b>10.3</b>
Iowa	<b>9.4</b>	South Carolina	<b>13.0</b>
Kansas	<b>10.8</b>	South Dakota	<b>9.6</b>
Kentucky	<b>16.6</b>	Tennessee	<b>14.1</b>
Louisiana	<b>13.9</b>	Texas	<b>10.4</b>
Maine	<b>13.1</b>	Utah	<b>8.3</b>
Maryland	<b>8.5</b>	Vermont	<b>10.3</b>
Massachusetts	<b>9.3</b>	Virginia	<b>9.1</b>
Michigan	<b>12.7</b>	Washington	<b>10.8</b>
Minnesota	<b>7.9</b>	West Virginia	<b>17.8</b>
Mississippi	<b>15.6</b>	Wisconsin	<b>9.3</b>
Missouri	<b>12.8</b>	Wyoming	<b>9.9</b>



# Employment: Ages 21 - 64

This summary lists employment rates by state of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) people with disabilities using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). The employment rate in the US for this population was 33.4% for people with disabilities and 75.6% for people without disabilities.

Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011	Location	People with Disabilities 2011	People without Disabilities 2011
Alabama	26.2	72.9	Montana	44.5	77.8
Alaska	47.3	79.6	Nebraska	45.5	84.5
Arizona	32.4	72.1	Nevada	36.0	73.1
Arkansas	30.0	74.7	New Hampshire	37.9	81.6
California	31.9	72.2	New Jersey	35.5	76.2
Colorado	42.6	78.4	New Mexico	35.3	71.7
Connecticut	38.5	79.1	New York	32.5	74.9
Delaware	35.7	76.4	North Carolina	30.7	74.9
District of Columbia	32.5	76.6	North Dakota	48.8	85.1
Florida	29.9	72.9	Ohio	33.2	76.5
Georgia	31.0	73.7	Oklahoma	35.8	77.1
Hawaii	40.6	77.1	Oregon	35.0	73.2
Idaho	38.1	76.1	Pennsylvania	33.6	77.2
Illinois	34.8	75.5	Puerto Rico	24.5	56.5
Indiana	34.5	77.0	Rhode Island	31.4	79.3
Iowa	41.6	82.7	South Carolina	28.1	73.3
Kansas	43.5	80.8	South Dakota	41.0	83.9
Kentucky	25.9	73.7	Tennessee	28.8	75.0
Louisiana	32.9	74.2	Texas	37.5	76.1
Maine	30.5	79.7	Utah	41.9	76.8
Maryland	36.9	79.8	Vermont	39.8	83.4
Massachusetts	32.2	79.4	Virginia	34.2	79.1
Michigan	29.0	72.4	Washington	35.8	75.8
Minnesota	47.7	81.8	West Virginia	24.4	70.8
Mississippi	29.2	72.5	Wisconsin	38.0	80.5
Missouri	33.1	78.0	Wyoming	46.2	81.5

# Prevalence

## All Ages

### Introduction

This section addresses the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

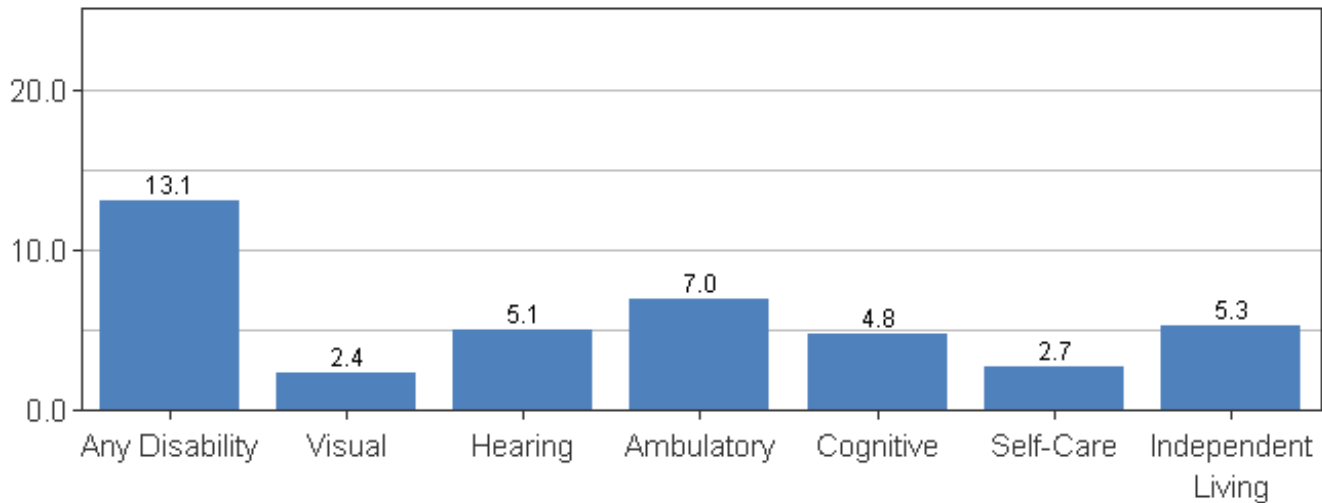
### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
All Ages  
**13.1%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability of all ages in MT was 13.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 129,400 of the 986,300 individuals of all ages in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 7.0 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 2.4 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people of all ages in Montana in 2011\*

Prevalence Rates: All Ages (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	13.1	0.78	129,400	7,690	986,300	9,671
Visual	2.4	0.35	23,400	3,460	986,300	9,671
Hearing	5.1	0.51	50,100	5,000	986,300	9,671
Ambulatory	7.0	0.61	64,800	5,640	926,000	9,113
Cognitive	4.8	0.51	44,300	4,710	926,000	9,113
Self-Care	2.7	0.39	25,000	3,580	926,000	9,113
Independent Living	5.3	0.57	42,500	4,620	805,000	7,991

\* **Note:** Children under the age of five were only asked about Vision and Hearing disabilities. The Independent Living disability question was only asked of persons aged 16 years old and older.

# Prevalence

## Ages 4 years and under

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 4 and under in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Only the two sensory disability questions were asked of this population. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

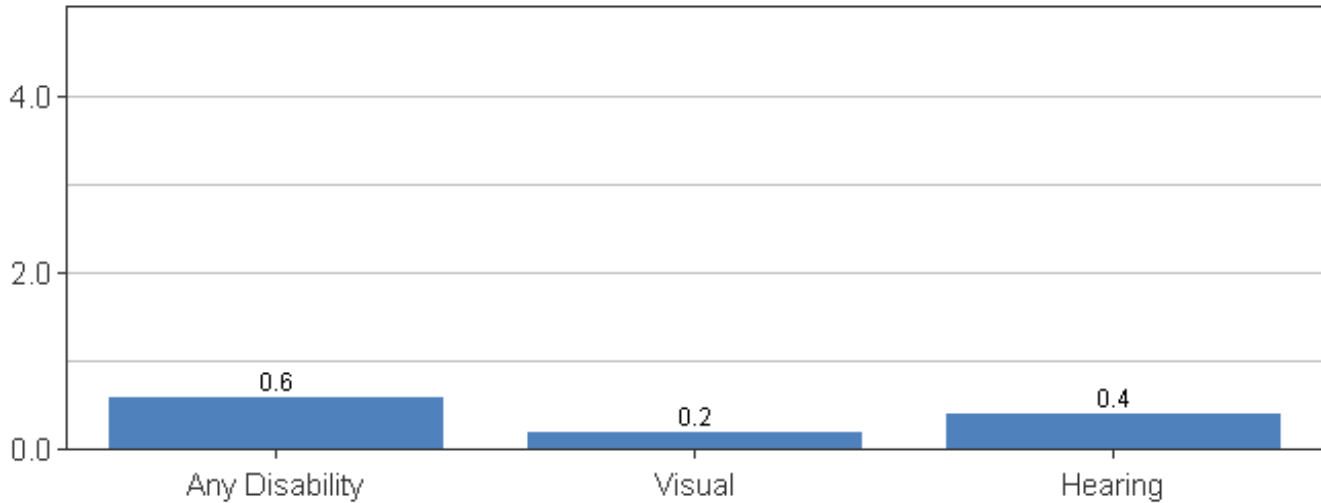
Prevalence:  
Ages 4 and  
under

**0.6%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a visual and/or hearing disability ages 0 to 4 in MT was 0.6 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 400 of the 60,300 children ages 0 to 4 in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, 0.2 percent reported a visual disability
- In MT in 2011, 0.4 percent reported a hearing disability

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 4 and under in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 4 years and under (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	0.6	3.29	400	400	60,300	558
Visual	0.2	3.29	100	400	60,300	558
Hearing	0.4	3.29	200	400	60,300	558

# Prevalence

## Ages 5 to 15 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized children ages 5 to 15 in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

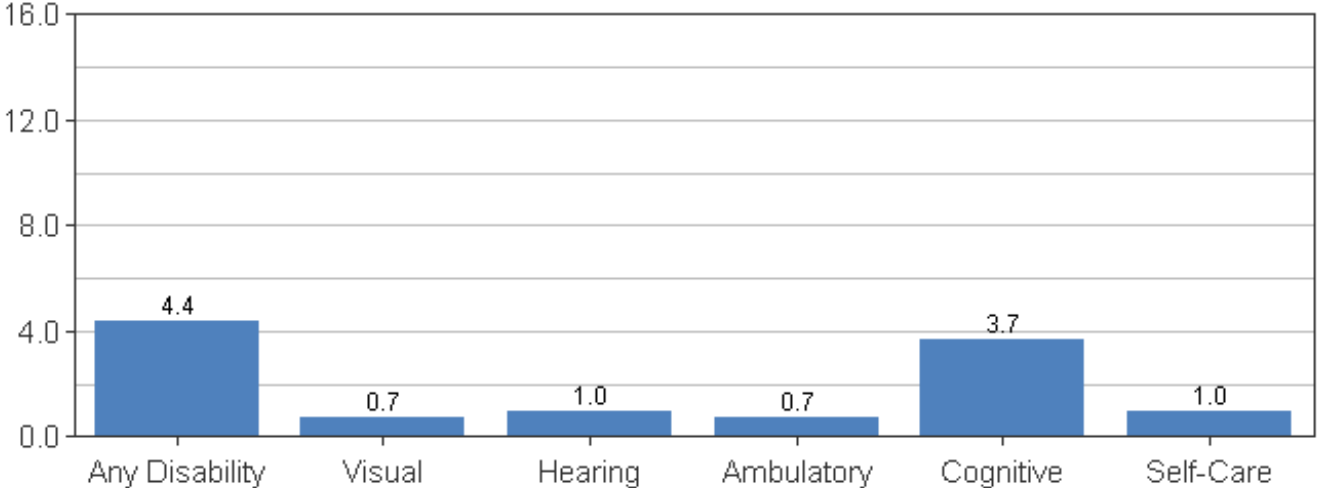
Prevalence:  
Ages 5 to  
15 years  
**4.4%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of children with a disability ages 5 to 15 in MT was 4.4 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 5,900 of the 133,300 individuals ages 5 to 15 in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the five types of disabilities\* identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.7 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 0.7 percent.

\* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

# Prevalence of disability\* among non-institutionalized people ages 5 to 15 in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 5 to 15 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	4.4	1.29	5,900	1,760	133,300	1,248
Visual	0.7	3.29	900	700	133,300	1,248
Hearing	1.0	3.29	1,300	830	133,300	1,248
Ambulatory	0.7	3.29	1,000	720	133,300	1,248
Cognitive	3.7	1.19	4,900	1,610	133,300	1,248
Self-Care	1.0	3.29	1,300	830	133,300	1,248

\* **Note:** The "Independent Living Disability" question was not asked of children ages 15 years and younger.

# Prevalence

## Ages 16 to 20 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

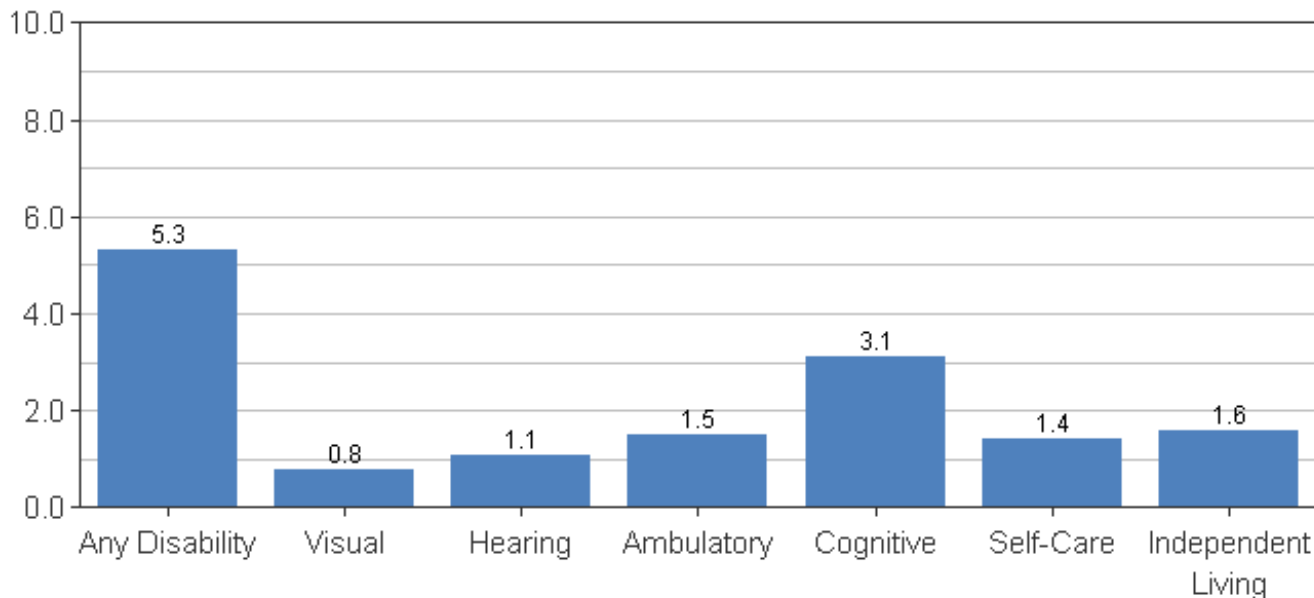
Prevalence:  
Ages 16 to  
20 years  
**5.3%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 16 to 20 in MT was 5.3 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 3,700 of the 68,800 individuals ages 16 to 20 in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 3.1 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Visual Disability," 0.8 percent.



## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 16 to 20 in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 16 to 20 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	5.3	1.96	3,700	1,380	68,800	614
Visual	0.8	3.29	600	540	68,800	614
Hearing	1.1	3.29	700	630	68,800	614
Ambulatory	1.5	3.29	1,000	730	68,800	614
Cognitive	3.1	1.51	2,100	1,050	68,800	614
Self-Care	1.4	3.29	1,000	720	68,800	614
Independent Living	1.6	3.29	1,100	750	68,800	614

# Prevalence

## Ages 21 to 64 years

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

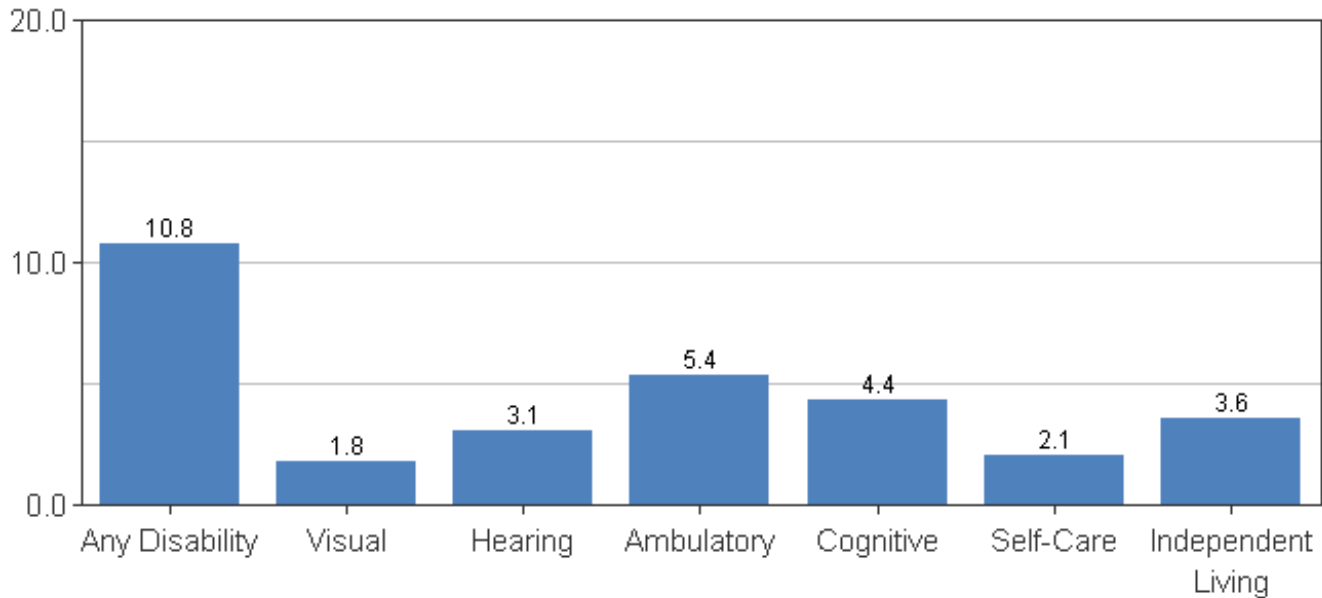
Prevalence:  
Ages 21 to 64  
years

**10.8%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of working age people (ages 21 to 64) with a disability in MT was 10.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 62,500 of the 578,300 individuals ages 21 to 64 in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 5.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was "Visual Disability," 1.8 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 21 to 64 in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 21 to 64 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	10.8	0.94	62,500	5,550	578,300	5,473
Visual	1.8	3.29	10,300	2,310	578,300	5,473
Hearing	3.1	0.52	17,800	3,030	578,300	5,473
Ambulatory	5.4	0.68	30,900	3,970	578,300	5,473
Cognitive	4.4	0.62	25,700	3,620	578,300	5,473
Self-Care	2.1	0.43	12,000	2,500	578,300	5,473
Independent Living	3.6	0.56	21,100	3,290	578,300	5,473

# Prevalence

## Ages 65 to 74 years

### Introduction

This section explores the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

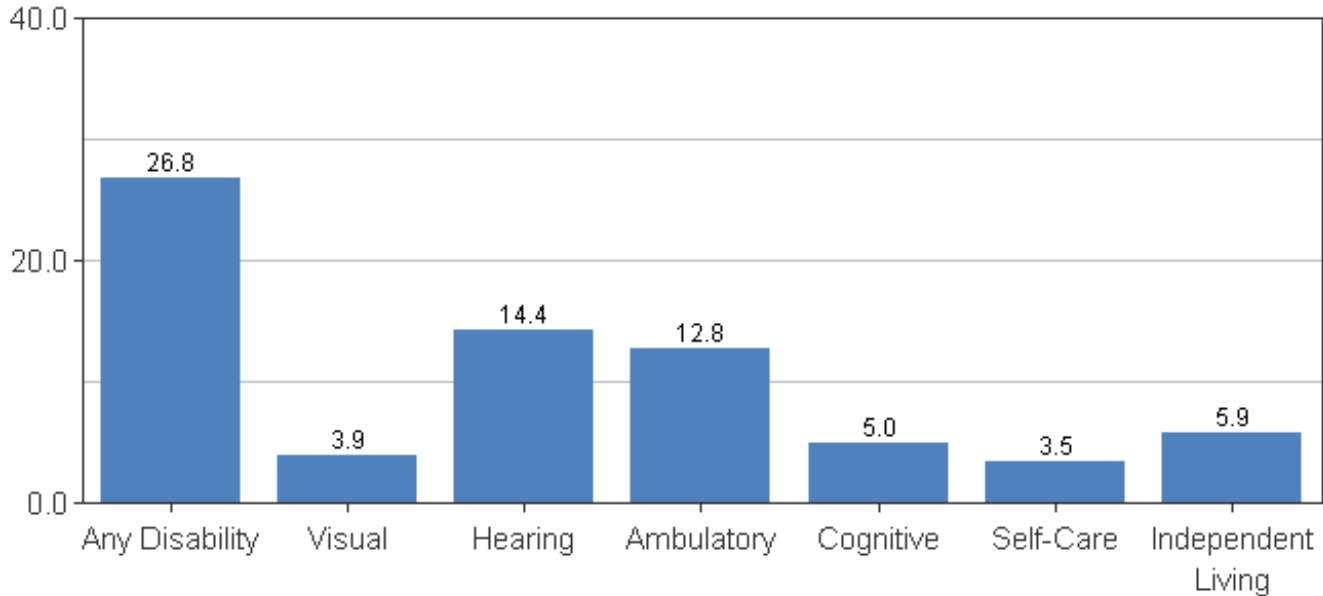
Prevalence:  
Ages 65 to 74  
years

**26.8%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 65 to 74 in MT was 26.8 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 22,000 of the 81,900 individuals ages 65 to 74 in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Hearing Disability," 14.4 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Self-Care Disability," 3.5 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 65 to 74 in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 65 to 74 years (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	26.8	3.55	22,000	3,360	81,900	994
Visual	3.9	1.55	3,200	1,290	81,900	994
Hearing	14.4	2.81	11,800	2,470	81,900	994
Ambulatory	12.8	2.67	10,500	2,330	81,900	994
Cognitive	5.0	1.75	4,100	1,470	81,900	994
Self-Care	3.5	1.48	2,900	1,230	81,900	994
Independent Living	5.9	1.89	4,900	1,600	81,900	994

# Prevalence

## Ages 75 and Older

### Introduction

This section focuses on the prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

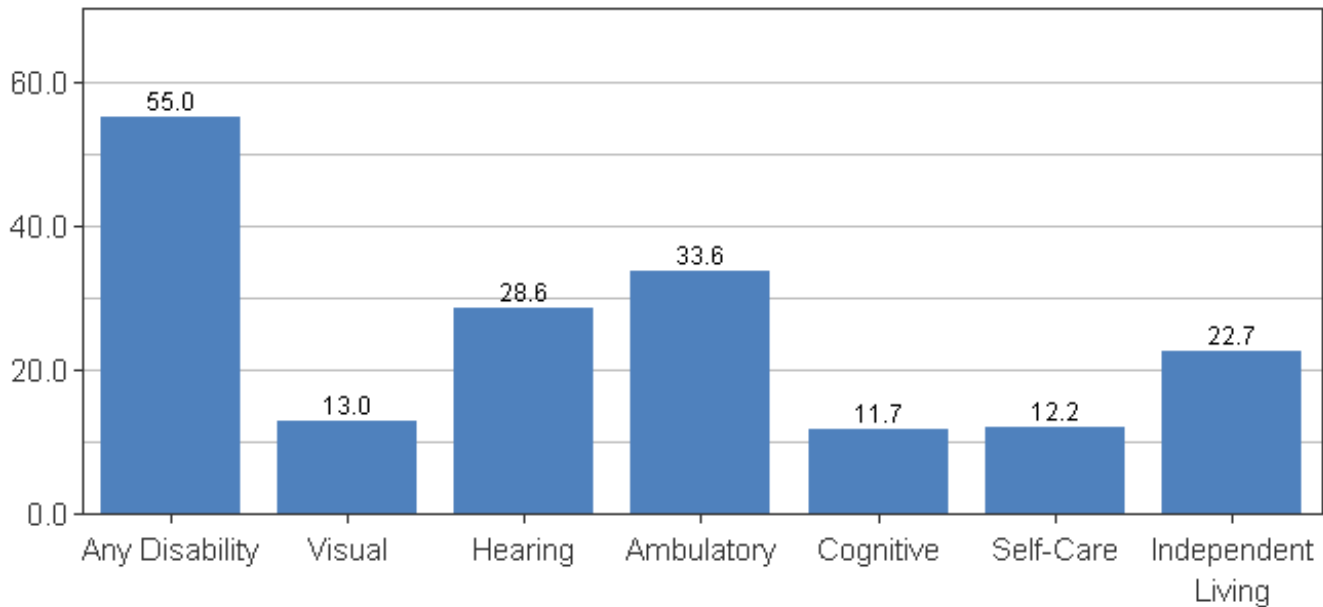
Prevalence:  
Ages 75 and  
Older

**55.0%**

- In 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of people with a disability ages 75 and older in MT was 55.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 34,900 of the 63,500 individuals ages 75 and older in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest prevalence rate was for "Ambulatory Disability," 33.6 percent. The lowest prevalence rate was for "Cognitive Disability," 11.7 percent.

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people ages 75 and older in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Age 75 and older (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	55.0	4.52	34,900	4,210	63,500	784
Visual	13.0	3.06	8,300	2,080	63,500	784
Hearing	28.6	4.11	18,200	3,060	63,500	784
Ambulatory	33.6	4.29	21,400	3,310	63,500	784
Cognitive	11.7	2.92	7,400	1,970	63,500	784
Self-Care	12.2	2.98	7,800	2,010	63,500	784
Independent Living	22.7	3.81	14,400	2,730	63,500	784

# Prevalence

## Gender and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by gender and age group in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS)\*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Males All  
Ages

**14.2%**

Prevalence:  
Female All  
Ages

**12.1%**

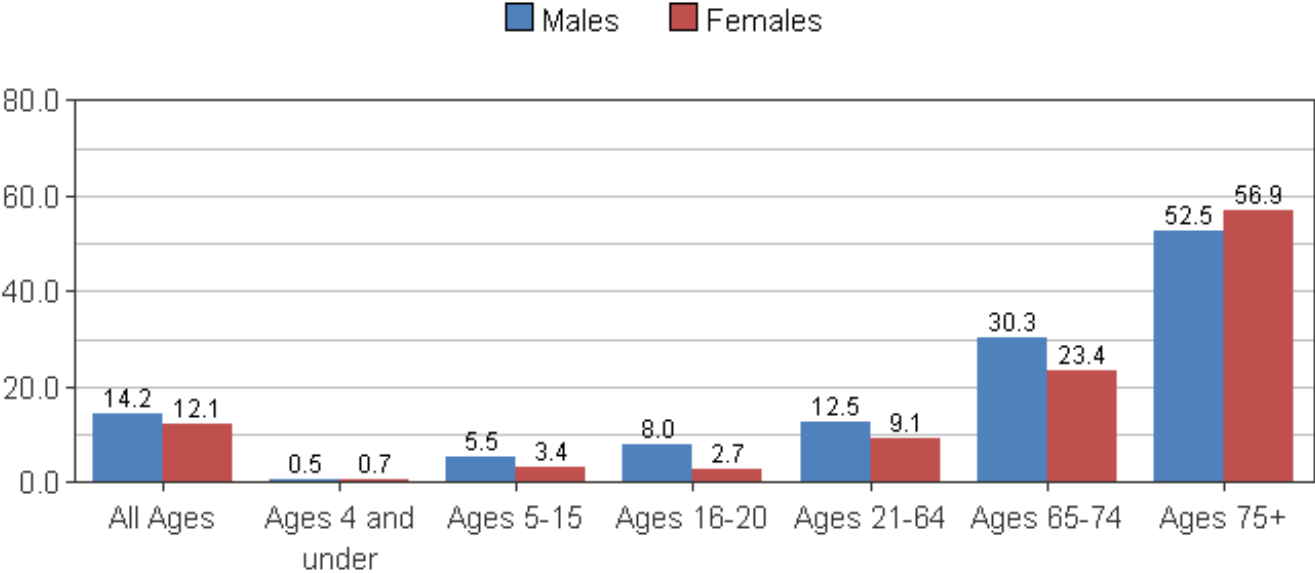
- In MT in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of males with a disability of all ages was 14.2 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 70,100 of the 494,500 males of all ages in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of females with a disability of all ages was 12.1 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 59,300 of the 491,800 females of all ages in MT reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.



# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by gender and age group in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Gender and Age (%)



Gender & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Males</b>						
Males: All Ages	14.2	1.30	70,100	6,690	494,500	4,832
Males: Ages 4 and under	0.5	3.29	200	400	32,000	283
Males: Ages 5-15	5.5	2.29	3,700	1,600	68,000	657
Males: Ages 16-20	8.0	3.88	2,700	1,360	33,700	310
Males: Ages 21-64	12.5	1.60	36,500	4,910	292,200	2,745
Males: Ages 65-74	30.3	5.95	12,400	2,900	40,900	491
Males: Ages 75+	52.5	7.86	14,500	3,140	27,700	346
<b>Females</b>						
Females: All Ages	12.1	1.22	59,300	6,190	491,800	4,839
Females: Ages 4 and under	0.7	3.29	200	400	28,300	275
Females: Ages 5-15	3.4	1.85	2,200	1,220	65,300	591
Females: Ages 16-20	2.7	2.27	1,000	810	35,200	304
Females: Ages 21-64	9.1	1.41	26,000	4,170	286,100	2,728
Females: Ages 65-74	23.4	5.47	9,600	2,550	41,000	503
Females: Ages 75+	56.9	6.85	20,400	3,700	35,900	438

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence

## Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age

### Introduction

This section examines the prevalence of disability among people by Hispanic/Latino origin and age group in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS) \*. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Prevalence:  
Hispanic All  
Ages

**18.7%**

Prevalence:  
Non-Hispanic  
All Ages

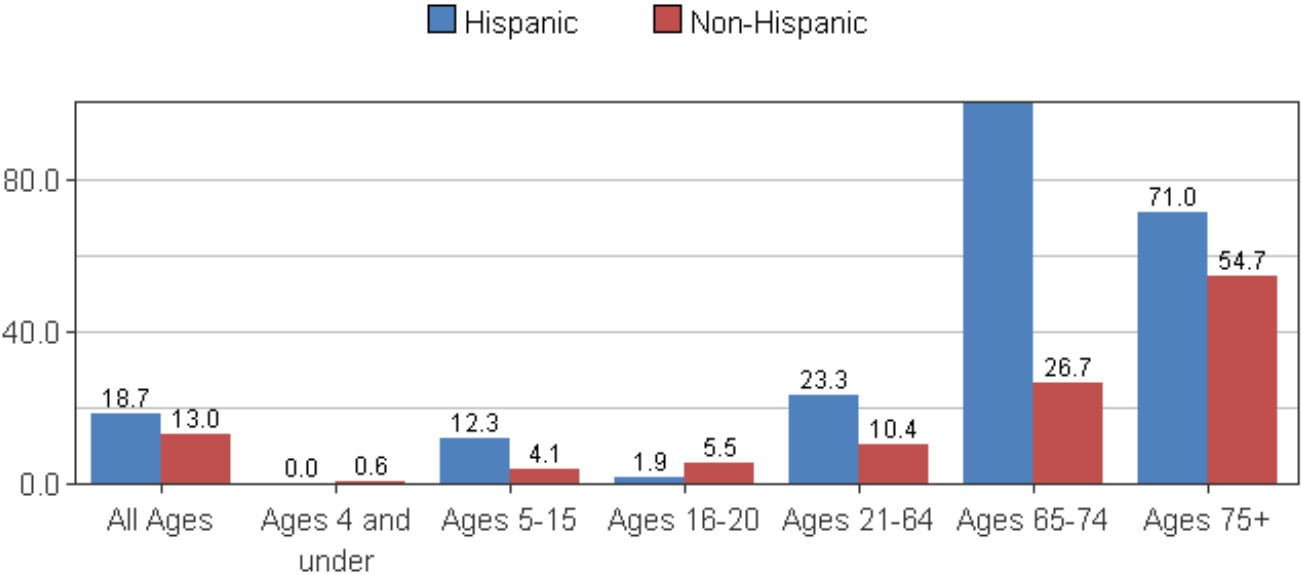
**13.0%**

- In MT in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 18.7 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 5,500 of the 29,200 people of Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MT reported one or more disabilities.
- In MT in 2011, the overall percentage (prevalence rate) of disability among people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages was 13.0 percent.
- In other words, in 2011, 124,000 of the 957,000 people of non-Hispanic/Latino origin of all ages in MT reported one or more disabilities.

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children age 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

# Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized people by Hispanic / Latino origin and age group in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Hispanic/Latino Origin and Age (%)



Hispanic/Latino Origin & Age	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Hispanic</b>						
Hispanic - All Ages	18.7	5.22	5,500	1,690	29,200	165
Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.0 <sup>†</sup>	3.29	0	400	2,600	14
Hispanic - Ages 5-15	12.3 <sup>†</sup>	10.20	700	590	5,400	25
Hispanic - Ages 16-20	1.9 <sup>†</sup>	3.29	100	400	3,400	25
Hispanic - Ages 21-64	23.3	7.51	3,900	1,430	16,700	90
Hispanic - Ages 65-74	100.0 <sup>†</sup>	3.29	100	400	100	2
Hispanic - Ages 75+	71.0 <sup>†</sup>	32.72	700	400	1,000	9
<b>Non-Hispanic</b>						
Non-Hispanic - All Ages	13.0	0.79	124,000	7,550	957,000	9,506
Non-Hispanic - Ages 4 and under	0.6	3.29	400	400	57,700	544
Non-Hispanic - Ages 5-15	4.1	1.27	5,300	1,660	127,900	1,223
Non-Hispanic - Ages 16-20	5.5	2.04	3,600	1,370	65,400	589
Non-Hispanic - Ages 21-64	10.4	0.94	58,700	5,380	561,700	5,383
Non-Hispanic - Ages 65-74	26.7	3.55	21,900	3,350	81,800	992
Non-Hispanic - Ages 75+	54.7	4.56	34,200	4,170	62,500	775

\* **Note:** Children ages 0-4 were only asked about visual and hearing disabilities, children ages 5-15 were not asked the "Independent Living Disability" question.

† **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# Prevalence

## Race

### Introduction

This section presents the disability prevalence rate among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race category in MT, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

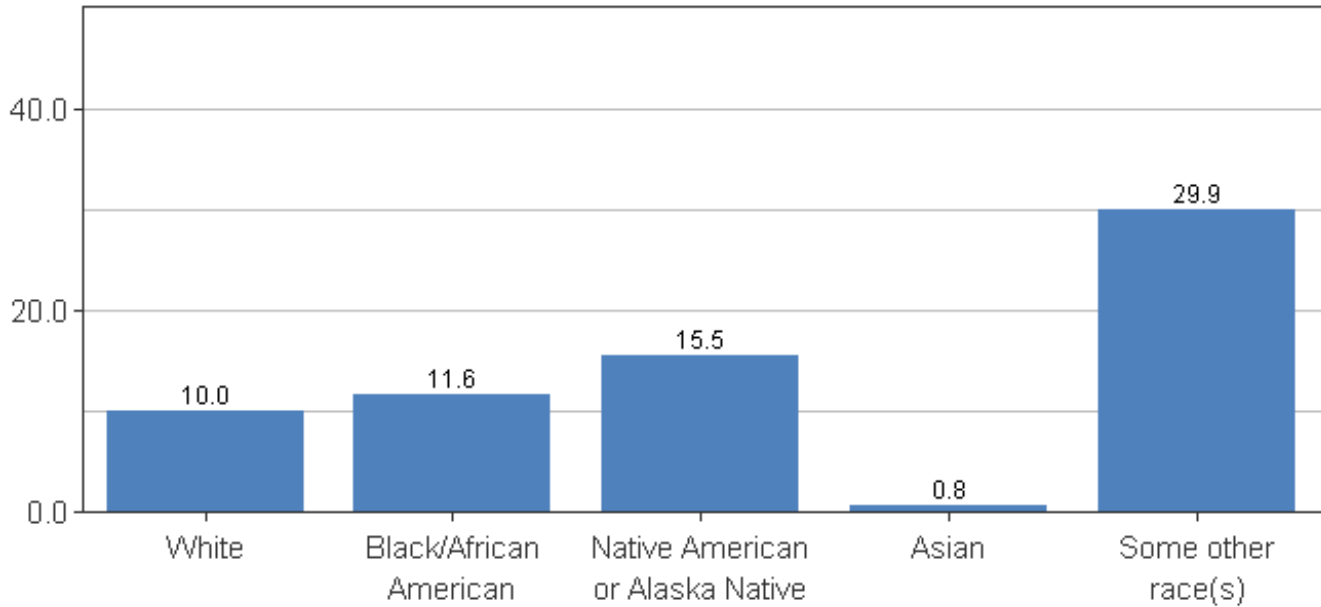
In 2011, among working-age people in MT:

- 10.0 percent of persons who were White reported a disability.
- 11.6<sup>†</sup> percent of persons who were Black/African American reported a disability.
- 15.5 percent of persons who were Native American reported a disability.
- 0.8<sup>†</sup> percent of persons who were Asian reported a disability.
- 29.9 percent of persons who were some other race(s) reported a disability.

<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

## Prevalence of disability among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by race in Montana in 2011

Prevalence Rates: Race (%)



Race	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
White	10.0	0.95	52,200	5,100	521,300	4,954
Black/African American	11.6 <sup>†</sup>	17.12	200	400	1,800	14
Native American or Alaska Native	15.5	4.31	5,700	1,730	37,000	366
Asian	0.8 <sup>†</sup>	3.29	0	400	3,500	28
Some other race(s)	29.9	8.65	4,400	1,520	14,700	111

<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# Employment

## Introduction

This section examines the employment rates of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

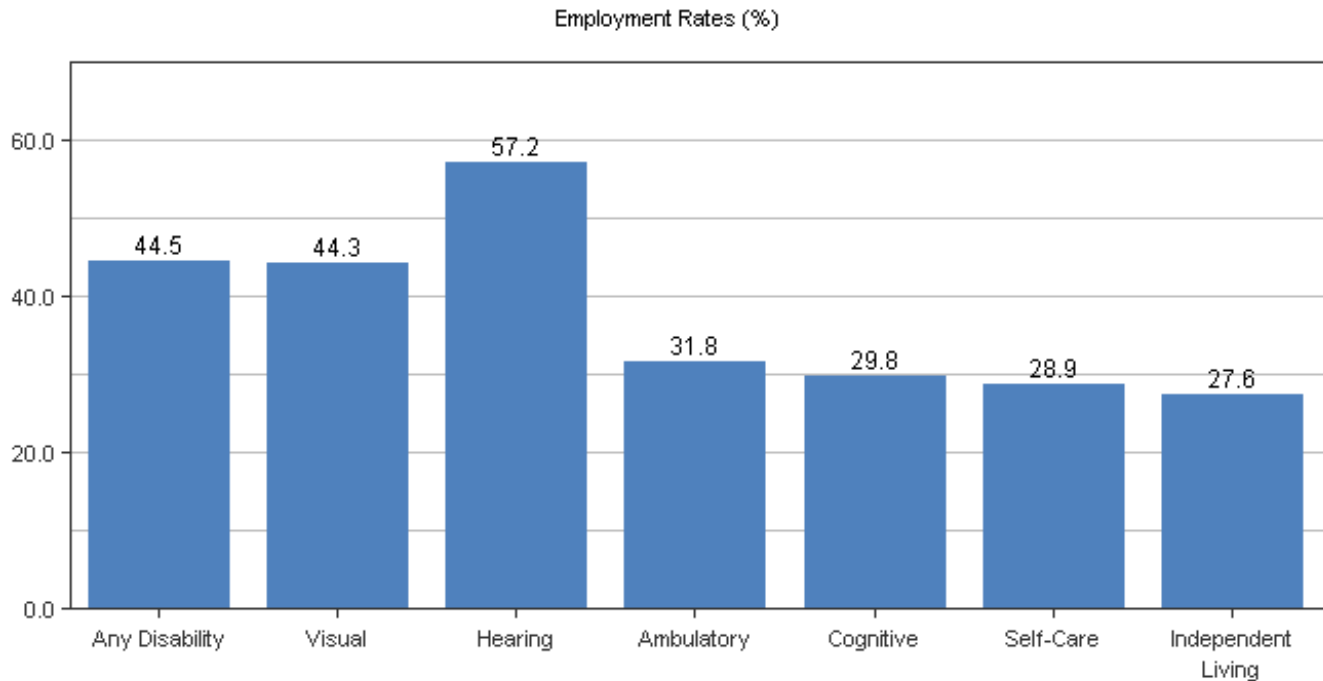
Employment:  
with disability  
**44.5%**

Employment:  
without  
disability  
**77.8%**

- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people with disabilities in MT was 44.5 percent.
- In 2011, the employment rate of working-age people without disabilities in MT was 77.8 percent.
- The gap between the employment rates of working-age people with and without disabilities was 33.3 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest employment rate was for people with a "Hearing Disability," 57.2 percent. The lowest employment rate was for people with a "Independent Living Disability," 27.6 percent.



## Employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	77.8	1.32	401,500	11,180	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	44.5	4.55	27,800	3,770	62,500	639
Visual	44.3	11.22	4,600	1,540	10,300	91
Hearing	57.2	8.50	10,200	2,300	17,800	199
Ambulatory	31.8	6.07	9,900	2,260	30,900	326
Cognitive	29.8	6.54	7,700	2,000	25,700	261
Self-Care	28.9	9.47	3,500	1,350	12,000	117
Independent Living	27.6	7.05	5,800	1,740	21,100	202

# Not Working but Actively Looking for Work

## Introduction

This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana who are not working but actively looking for work, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

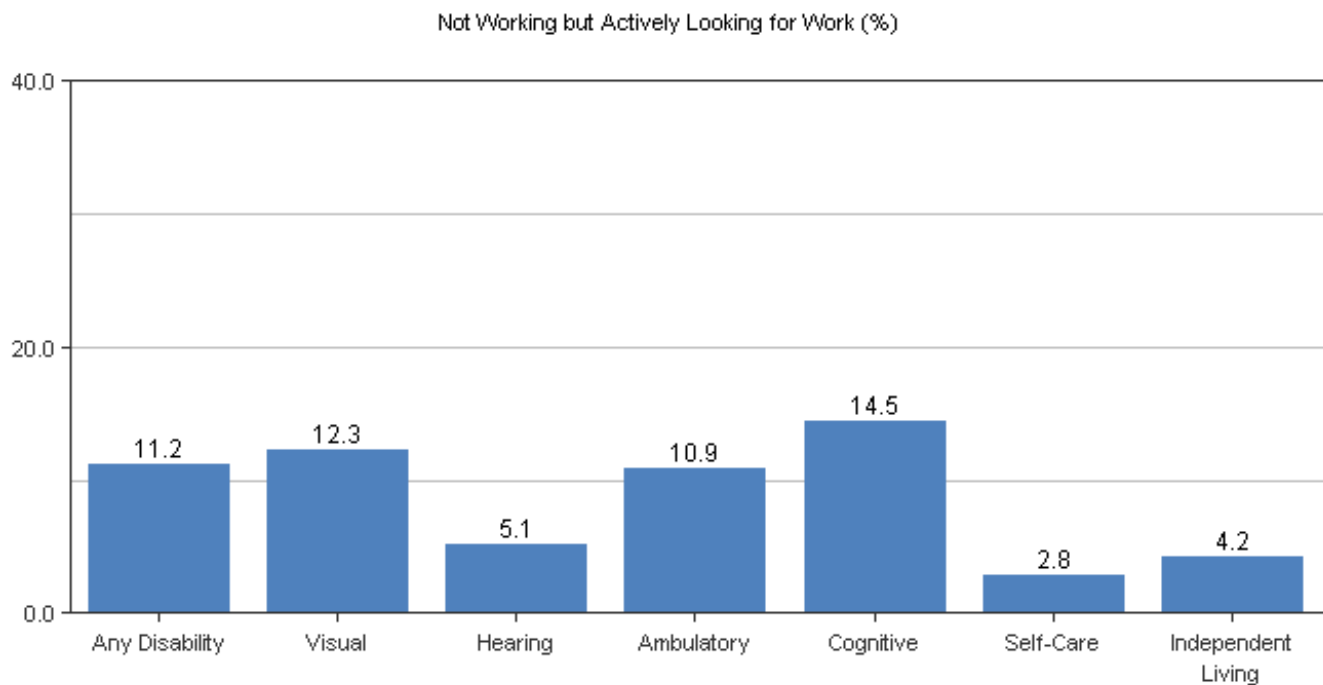
## Quick Statistics

Actively  
Looking: with  
disability  
**11.2%**

Actively  
Looking:  
without  
disability  
**26.8%**

- In 2011 in MT, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 11.2 percent.
- In 2011 in MT, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities who were not working but actively looking for work was 26.8 percent.
- The difference in the percentage of not working but actively looking for work between working-age people with and without disabilities was 15.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage of not working but actively looking for work was for people with a "Cognitive Disability," 14.5 percent. The lowest percentage was for people with a "Self-Care Disability," 2.8 percent.

## Percentage who are not working but actively looking for work among non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) in Montana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	26.8	3.00	30,700	3,950	114,300	1,079
Any Disability	11.2	3.88	3,900	1,430	34,700	367
Visual	12.3	9.94	700	610	5,700	57
Hearing	5.1	5.78	400	400	7,600	84
Ambulatory	10.9	4.92	2,300	1,100	21,100	227
Cognitive	14.5	6.01	2,600	1,170	18,000	186
Self-Care	2.8	4.09	200	400	8,600	87
Independent Living	4.2	3.72	600	580	15,300	152

# Full-Time / Full-Year Employment

## Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities working full-time/full-year in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

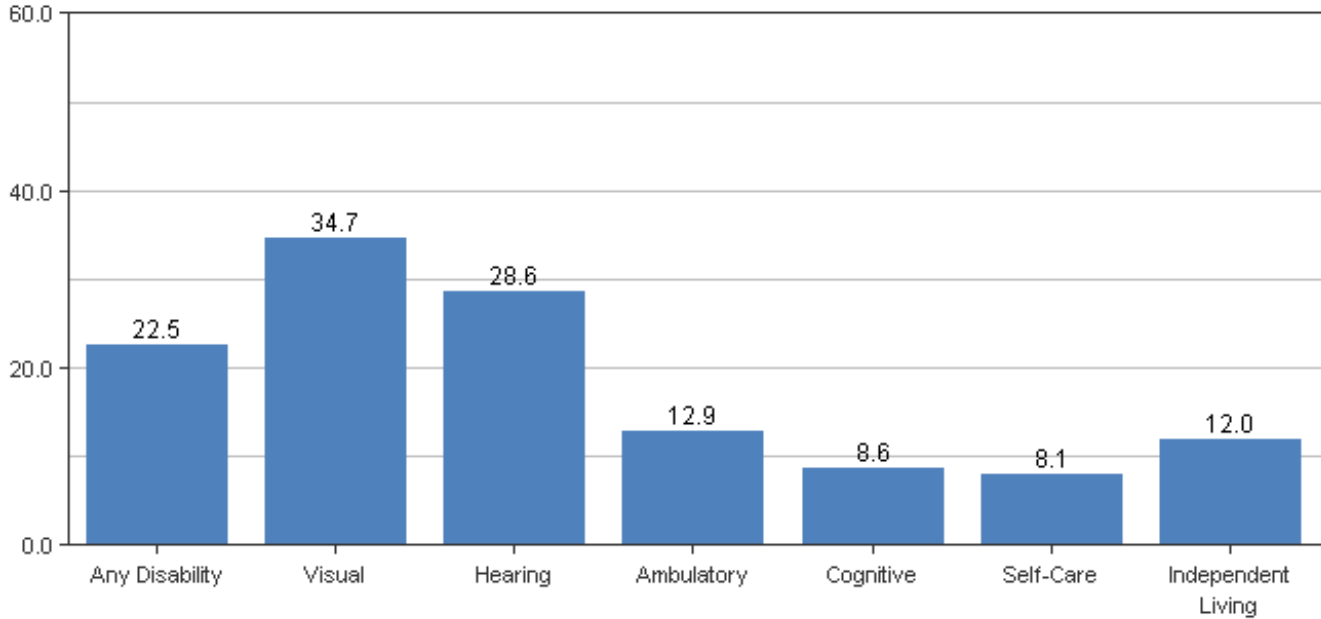
FT / FY  
Employment:  
with disability  
**22.5%**

FT / FY  
Employment:  
without  
disability  
**54.3%**

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities working full-time/full-year in MT was 22.5 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities working full-time/full-year in MT was 54.3 percent.
- The difference in the percentage working full-time/full-year between working-age people with and without disabilities was 31.8 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 34.7 percent. The lowest full-time/full-year employment rate was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 8.1 percent.

## Full-Time/Full-Year employment of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011

Full-Time / Full-Year Employment Rates (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	54.3	1.59	280,300	10,290	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	22.5	3.83	14,100	2,700	62,500	639
Visual	34.7	10.75	3,600	1,370	10,300	91
Hearing	28.6	7.77	5,100	1,630	17,800	199
Ambulatory	12.9	4.37	4,000	1,450	30,900	326
Cognitive	8.6	4.01	2,200	1,080	25,700	261
Self-Care	8.1	5.70	1,000	720	12,000	117
Independent Living	12.0	5.13	2,500	1,150	21,100	202

# Annual Earnings (Full-Time / Full-Year workers)

## Introduction

This section examines the median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who work full-time/full-year in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

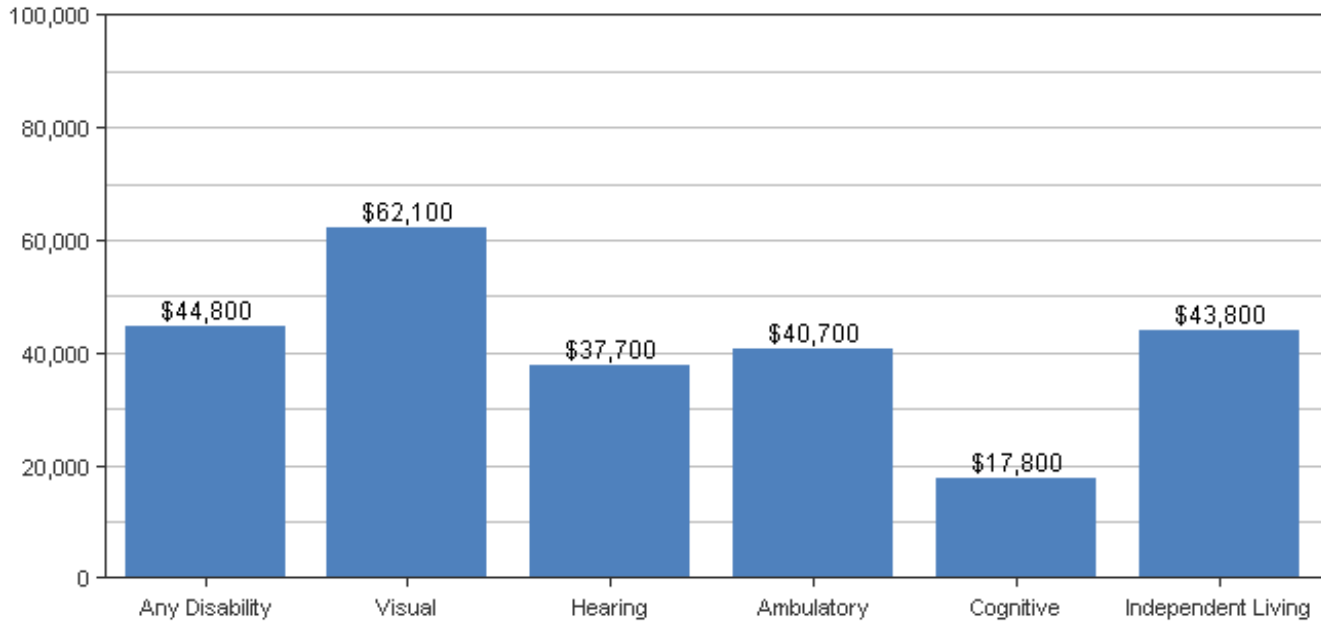


- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people with disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MT was \$44,800.
- In 2011, the median earnings of working-age people without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year in MT was \$36,700.
- The difference in the median earnings between working-age people with and without disabilities who worked full-time/full-year was \$-8,100.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest annual earnings was for people with "Visual Disability," \$62,100<sup>†</sup>. The lowest annual earnings was for people with "Cognitive Disability," \$17,800<sup>†</sup>.

<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

## Median annual earnings of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) who work full-time/full-year by disability status in Montana in 2011

Median Earnings



Disability Type	Median Earnings	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$36,700	\$1,460	280,000	2,687
Any Disability	\$44,800	\$7,630	14,000	150
Visual	\$62,100 <sup>†</sup>	\$35,130	4,000	23
Hearing	\$37,700	\$8,830	5,000	71
Ambulatory	\$40,700	\$14,610	4,000	47
Cognitive	\$17,800 <sup>†</sup>	\$16,450	2,000	26
Self-Care	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Independent Living	\$43,800 <sup>†</sup>	\$27,130	3,000	17

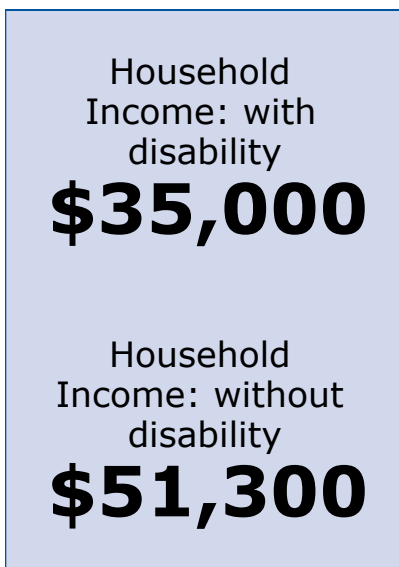
<sup>†</sup> **Caution:** Estimate based on small sample size (less than 40 individuals).

# Annual Household Income

## Introduction

This section illustrates the median annual income\* of households that include any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics



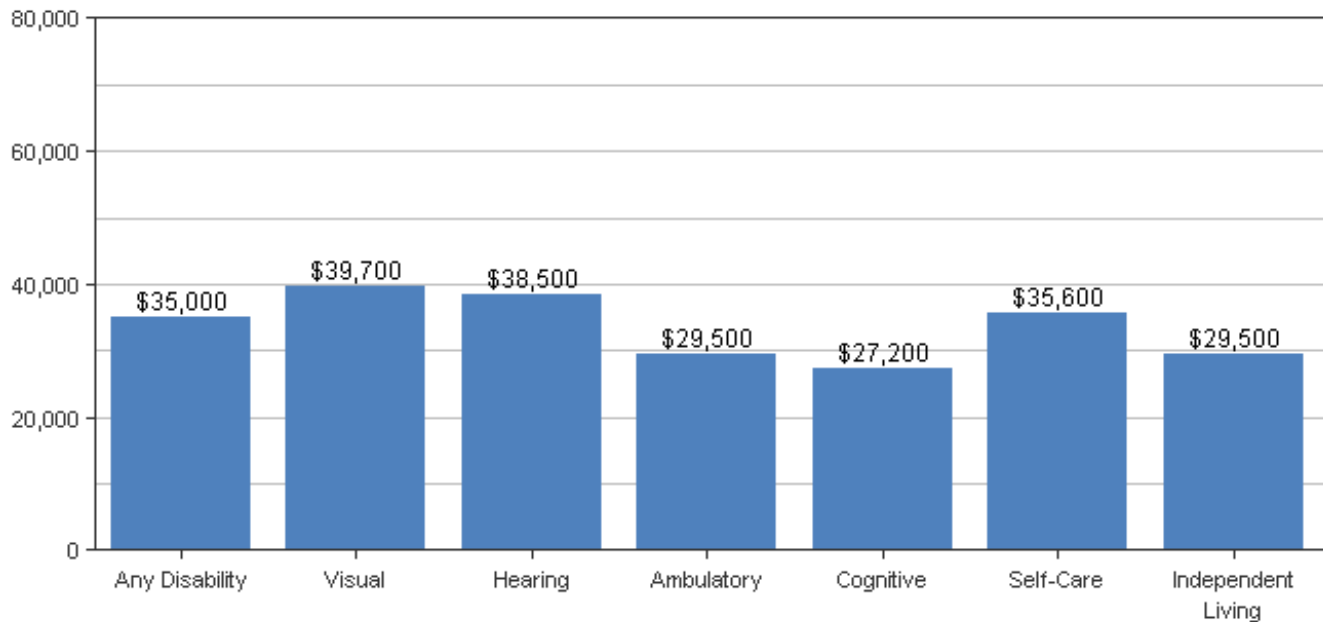
- In 2011, the median income of households that include any working-age people with disabilities in MT was \$35,000.
- In 2011, the median income of households that do not include any working-age people with disabilities in MT was \$51,300.
- The difference in the median income between households including and not including working-age people with disabilities was \$16,300.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest median income was for households including persons with a "Visual Disability," \$39,700. The lowest median income was for households containing persons with a "Cognitive Disability" \$27,200 .

\* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.



## Median annual income\* of households including any working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011

Median Household Income



Disability Type	Median H.H. Income	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	\$51,300	\$2,340	272,000	2,625
Any Disability	\$35,000	5,060	50,000	526
Visual	\$39,700	17,550	8,000	77
Hearing	\$38,500	7,940	17,000	187
Ambulatory	\$29,500	6,310	26,000	270
Cognitive	\$27,200	7,460	20,000	200
Self-Care	\$35,600	12,780	9,000	99
Independent Living	\$29,500	8,900	16,000	167

\* **Note:** Household income is not available for persons living in group quarters.

# Poverty

## Introduction

This section examines the poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Poverty: with  
disability

**23.9%**

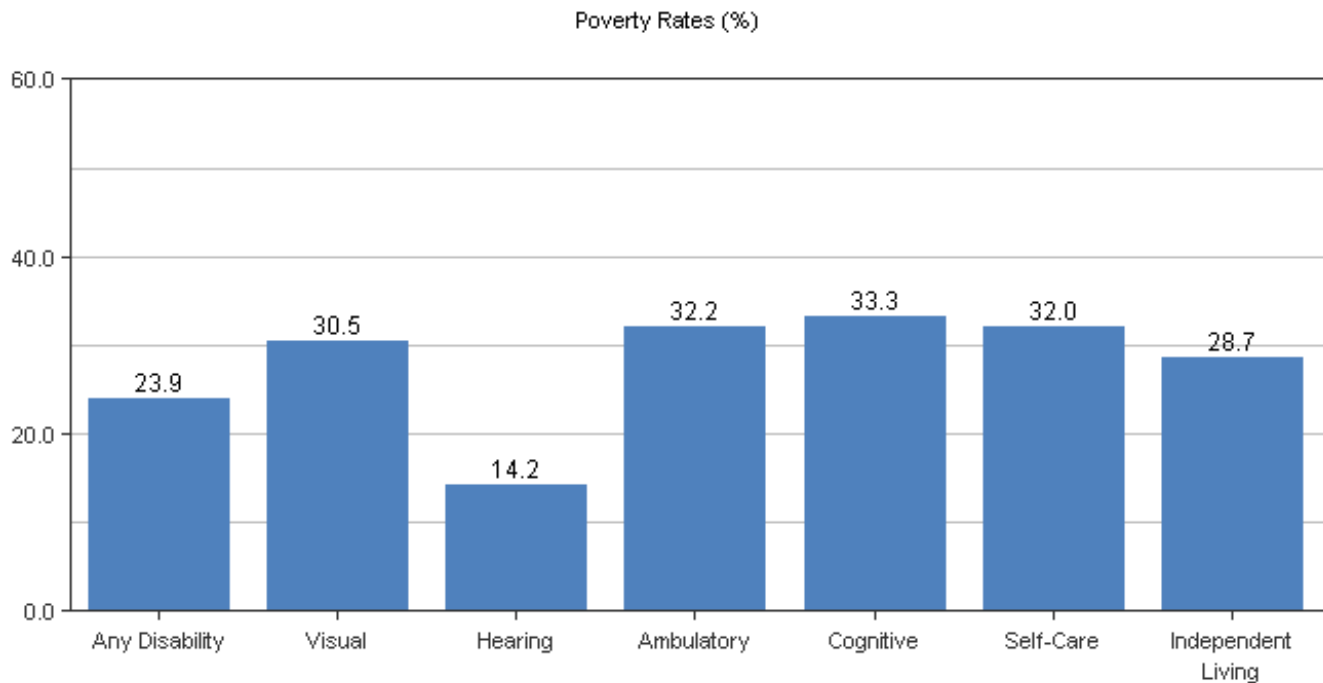
Poverty:  
without  
disability

**10.8%**

- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people with disabilities in MT was 23.9 percent.
- In 2011, the poverty rate of working-age people without disabilities in MT was 10.8 percent<sup>†</sup>.
- The difference in the poverty rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 13.1 percentage points<sup>†</sup>.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest poverty rate was for people with "Cognitive Disability," 33.3 percent. The lowest poverty rate was for people with "Hearing Disability," 14.2 percent.

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

## Poverty rates\* of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	10.8	1.20	55,600	6,380	514,200	4,803
Any Disability	23.9	4.76	14,900	3,370	62,100	635
Visual	30.5	12.73	3,100	1,540	10,100	89
Hearing	14.2	7.32	2,500	1,390	17,600	197
Ambulatory	32.2	7.44	9,800	2,740	30,500	322
Cognitive	33.3	8.23	8,400	2,550	25,400	259
Self-Care	32.0	11.83	3,800	1,720	12,000	117
Independent Living	28.7	8.73	6,000	2,140	20,800	200

\* **Note:** The Census Bureau does not calculate poverty status for those people living in military group quarters or college dormitories.

# Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

## Introduction

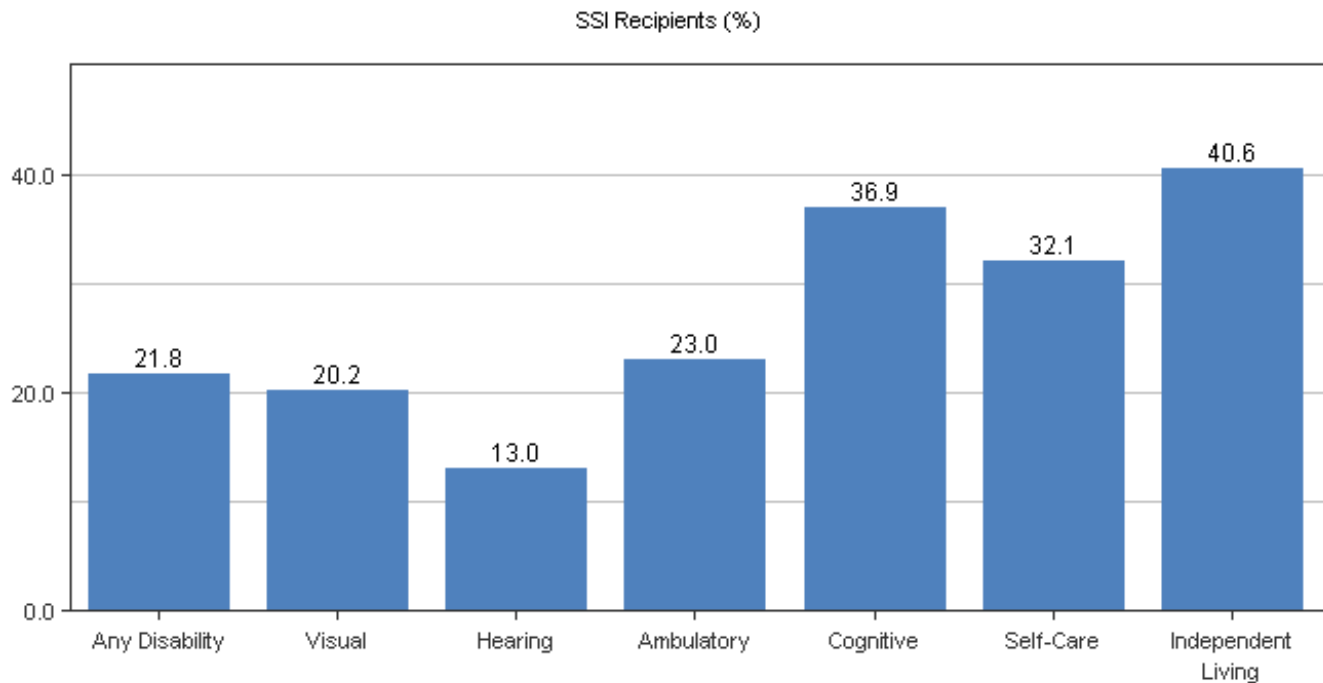
This section focuses on the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary. Please note that these results will differ from official Social Security Administration reports for several reasons. For additional information, please email [DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu](mailto:DisabilityStatistics@cornell.edu).

## Quick Statistics

SSI  
Recipients:  
with disability  
**21.8%**

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MT was 21.8 percent.
- In 2011, the number of working-age people with disabilities receiving Supplemental Security Income payments in MT was 13,600.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage that received SSI was people with "Independent Living Disability," 40.6 percent. The lowest percentage that received SSI was people with "Hearing Disability," 13.0 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities who receive Supplemental Security Income (SSI) payments in Montana in 2011



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Any Disability	21.8	3.78	13,600	2,660	62,500	639
Visual	20.2	9.07	2,100	1,040	10,300	91
Hearing	13.0	5.78	2,300	1,100	17,800	199
Ambulatory	23.0	5.48	7,100	1,930	30,900	326
Cognitive	36.9	6.90	9,500	2,220	25,700	261
Self-Care	32.1	9.75	3,900	1,420	12,000	117
Independent Living	40.6	7.75	8,600	2,110	21,100	202

# Education

## High School Diploma/Equivalent

### Introduction

This section explores the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

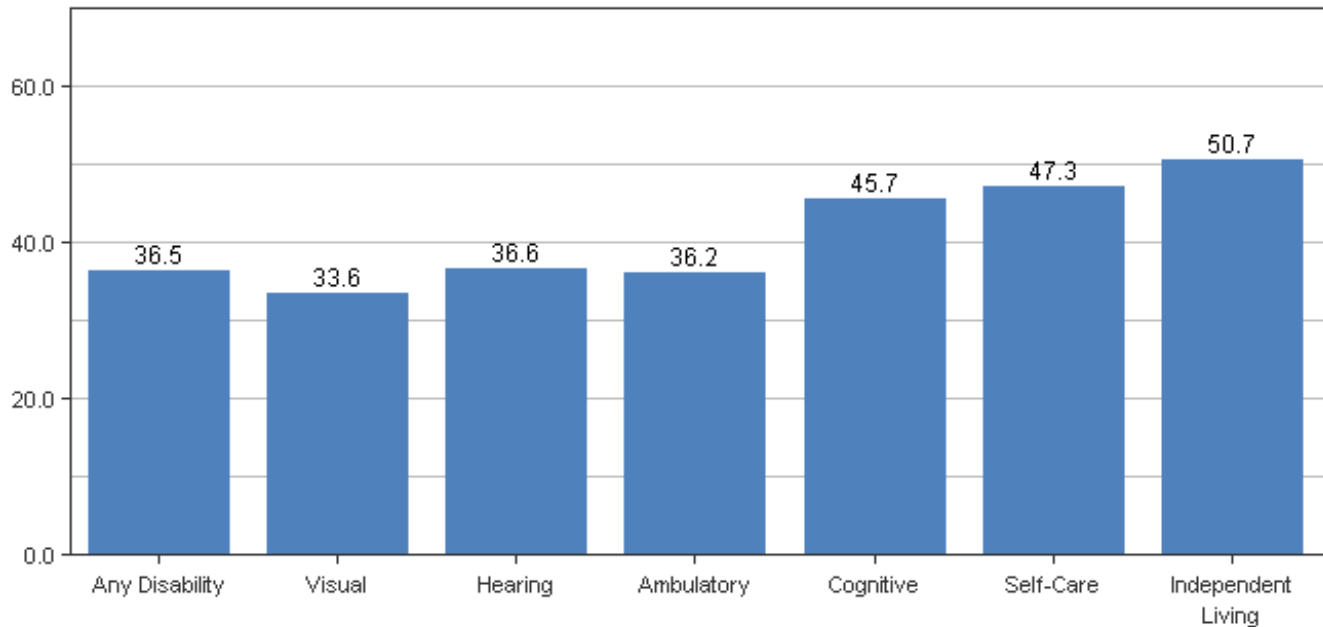
High School  
Only: with  
disability  
**36.5%**

High School  
Only: without  
disability  
**27.1%**

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MT was 36.5 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only a high school diploma or equivalent in MT was 27.1 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent between working-age people with and without disabilities was 9.4 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 50.7 percent. The lowest percentage with only a high school diploma or equivalent was for people with "Visual Disability," 33.6 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only a high school diploma or equivalent by disability status in MT in 2011

Education: High School Diploma Only or Equivalent (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	27.1	1.42	139,900	7,950	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	36.5	4.41	22,800	3,420	62,500	639
Visual	33.6	10.67	3,500	1,340	10,300	91
Hearing	36.6	8.28	6,500	1,840	17,800	199
Ambulatory	36.2	6.26	11,200	2,410	30,900	326
Cognitive	45.7	7.12	11,700	2,470	25,700	261
Self-Care	47.3	10.43	5,700	1,720	12,000	117
Independent Living	50.7	7.89	10,700	2,360	21,100	202

# Education

## Some College/Associate's Degree

### Introduction

This section examines the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Some  
College: with  
disability  
**40.3%**

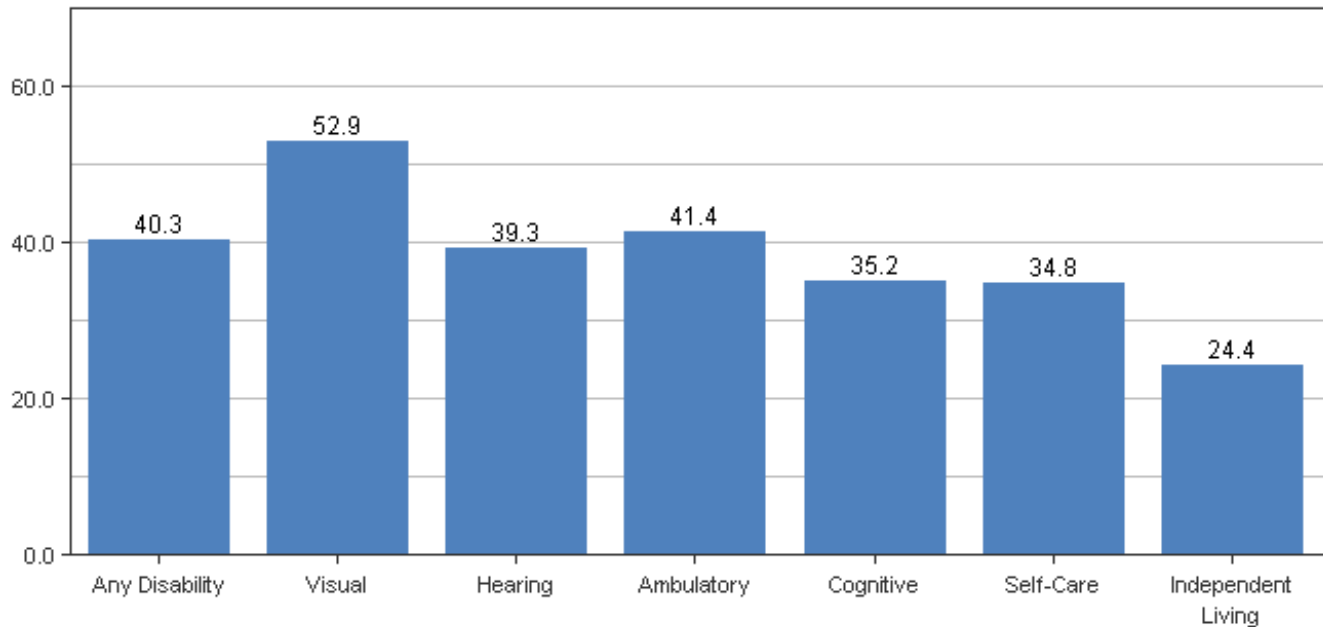
Some  
College:  
without  
disability  
**35.7%**

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MT was 40.3 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with only some college or an Associate's degree in MT was 35.7 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree between working-age people with and without disabilities was -4.6 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with only some college or an Associate's degree was for people with "Visual Disability," 52.9 percent. The lowest percentage with only some college or Associate's degree was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 24.4 percent.



## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with only some college or an Associate's degree by disability status in Montana in 2011

Education: Some College/Associate's Degree Only (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	35.7	1.53	184,200	8,880	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	40.3	4.49	25,200	3,590	62,500	639
Visual	52.9	11.27	5,400	1,690	10,300	91
Hearing	39.3	8.39	7,000	1,910	17,800	199
Ambulatory	41.4	6.42	12,800	2,580	30,900	326
Cognitive	35.2	6.83	9,000	2,170	25,700	261
Self-Care	34.8	9.95	4,200	1,480	12,000	117
Independent Living	24.4	6.78	5,100	1,640	21,100	202

# Education

## Bachelor's Degree or More

### Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

### Quick Statistics

Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: with  
disability

**14.9%**

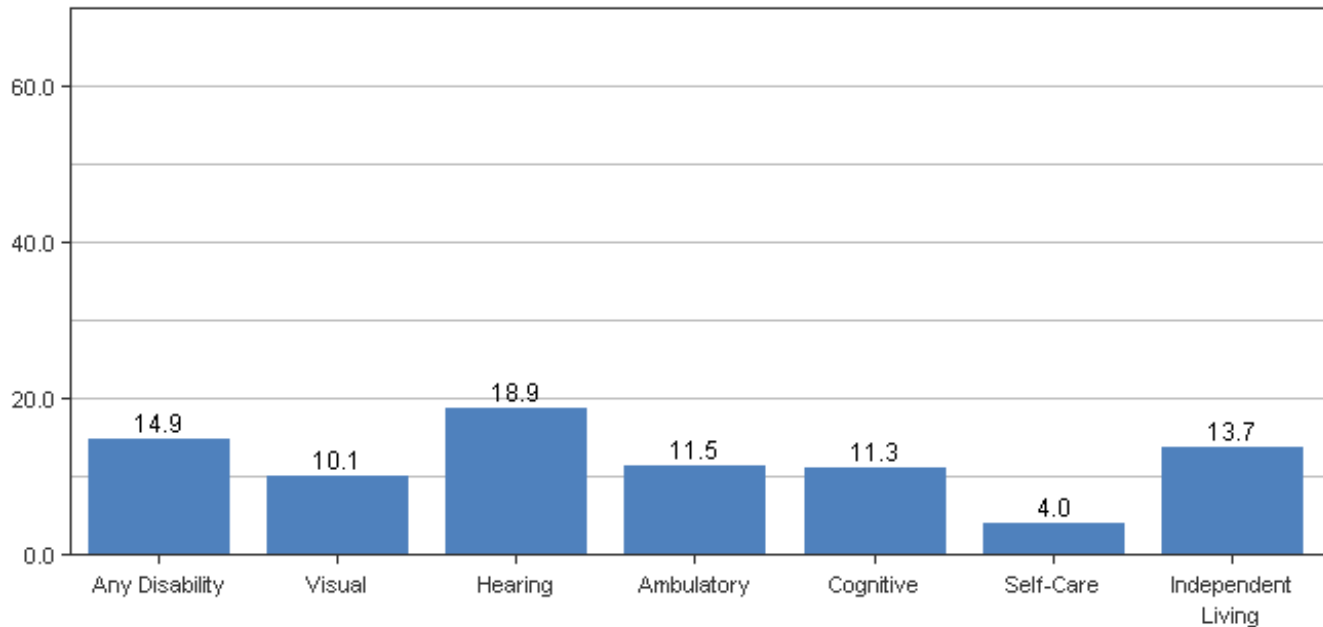
Bachelor's  
Degree or  
More: without  
disability

**32.0%**

- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people with disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MT was 14.9 percent.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age people without disabilities with a Bachelor's degree or more in MT was 32.0 percent.
- The difference in the percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more between working-age people with and without disabilities was 17.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Hearing Disability," 18.9 percent. The lowest percentage with a Bachelor's degree or more was for people with "Self-Care Disability," 4.0 percent.

## Percentage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with a Bachelor's degree or more by disability status in Montana in 2011

Education: Bachelor's Degree or More (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	32.0	1.49	165,200	8,510	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	14.9	3.26	9,300	2,200	62,500	639
Visual	10.1	6.81	1,000	740	10,300	91
Hearing	18.9	6.73	3,400	1,330	17,800	199
Ambulatory	11.5	4.16	3,600	1,370	30,900	326
Cognitive	11.3	4.53	2,900	1,230	25,700	261
Self-Care	4.0	4.09	500	510	12,000	117
Independent Living	13.7	5.43	2,900	1,230	21,100	202

# Veterans Service-Connected Disability Rating

## Introduction

This section presents the percentage of non-institutionalized working-age (ages 21 to 64) civilian veterans reporting a service-connected disability rating in Montana. The 2008 American Community Survey (ACS) asks if the veteran has a service-connected disability, and if so, what their rating is (0-100%). A "service-connected" disability is one that has been determined by the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) as being a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated during military service. Note that a veteran can receive disability compensation for a wide range of conditions, and a veteran with a service-connected disability may not report having one of the six ACS functional or activity limitation disabilities. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

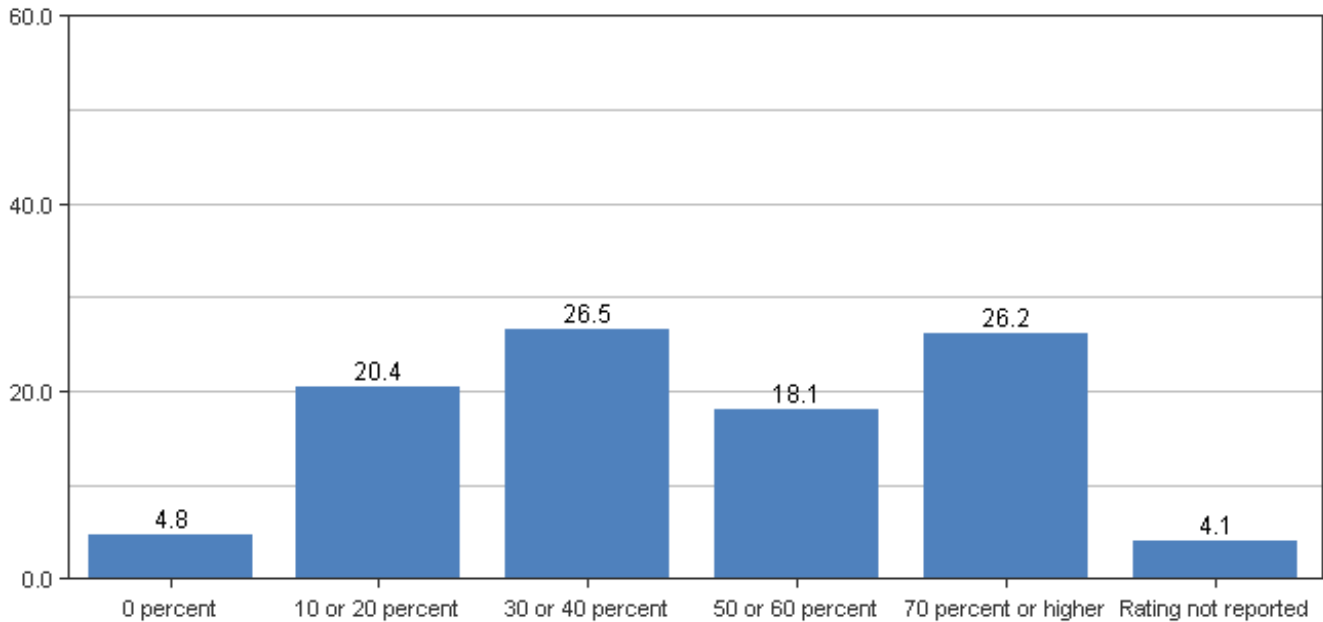
## Quick Statistics

Veterans with a  
Service-Connected  
Disability  
**21.1%**

- In 2011, there were 52,600 working-age civilian veterans in MT, of whom 11,100 had a VA service-connected disability.
- In 2011, the percentage of working-age civilian veterans in MT with a VA service-connected disability was 21.1 percent.
- In 2011, 2,900 working-age civilian veterans in MT had the most severe service-connected disability rating (70 percent or above).
- In 2011, 26.2 percent of the working-age civilian veterans in MT who had a service connected disability had a service-connected disability rating of 70 percent or above.

## Disability rating of working-age civilian veterans (ages 21 to 64) with a service-connected disability in Montana in 2011

Veteran Disability Rating (%)



Service-Connected Disability	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
Has a service-connected disability rating (0-100%)	21.1	4.08	11,100	2,400	52,600	511
<b>Disability rating of veterans with a service connected-disability</b>						
0 percent	4.8	4.66	500	530	11,100	115
10 or 20 percent	20.4	8.78	2,300	1,090	11,100	115
30 or 40 percent	26.5	9.61	2,900	1,240	11,100	115
50 or 60 percent	18.1	8.39	2,000	1,020	11,100	115
70 percent or higher	26.2	9.58	2,900	1,230	11,100	115
Rating not reported	4.1	4.32	500	490	11,100	115

# Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the health insurance coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

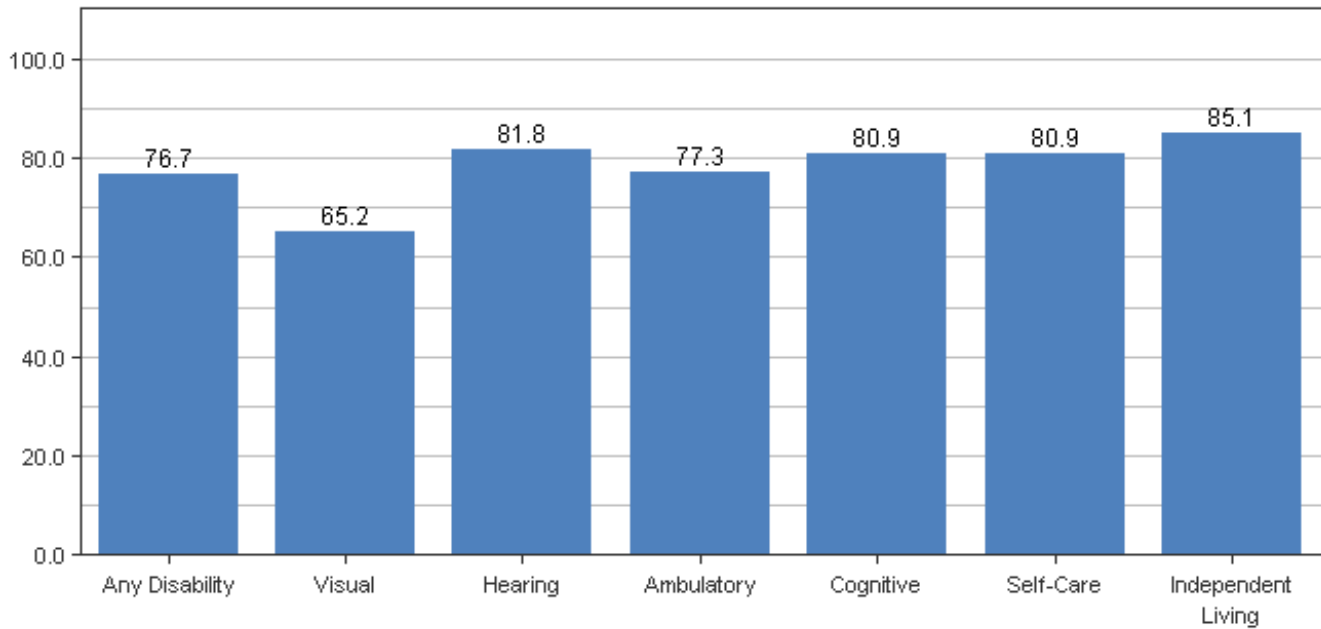
Health  
Coverage:  
with Disability  
**76.7%**

Health  
Coverage:  
without  
Disability  
**74.6%**

- In 2011, 76.7 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MT had some type of health insurance coverage.
- In 2011, 74.6 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MT had some type of health insurance coverage.
- The difference in the health insurance coverage rate between working-age people with and without disabilities was 2.1 percentage points.
- Among the six types of disabilities identified in the ACS, the highest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Independent Living Disability," 85.1 percent. The lowest health insurance coverage rate was for people with "Visual Disability," 65.2 percent.

## Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011

Health Insurance Coverage - By Disability Type (%)



Disability Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
No Disability	74.6	1.39	384,800	11,140	515,800	4,834
Any Disability	76.7	3.87	47,900	4,900	62,500	639
Visual	65.2	10.76	6,700	1,870	10,300	91
Hearing	81.8	6.63	14,500	2,740	17,800	199
Ambulatory	77.3	5.46	23,900	3,500	30,900	326
Cognitive	80.9	5.62	20,800	3,270	25,700	261
Self-Care	80.9	8.21	9,700	2,250	12,000	117
Independent Living	85.1	5.62	18,000	3,040	21,100	202

# Type of Health Insurance Coverage

## Introduction

This section examines the type of health insurance coverage for non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) with disabilities in Montana, using data from the 2011 American Community Survey (ACS). Note that people can report more than one type of insurance coverage. For definitions of terms, see Glossary.

## Quick Statistics

Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
with Disability

**29.4%**

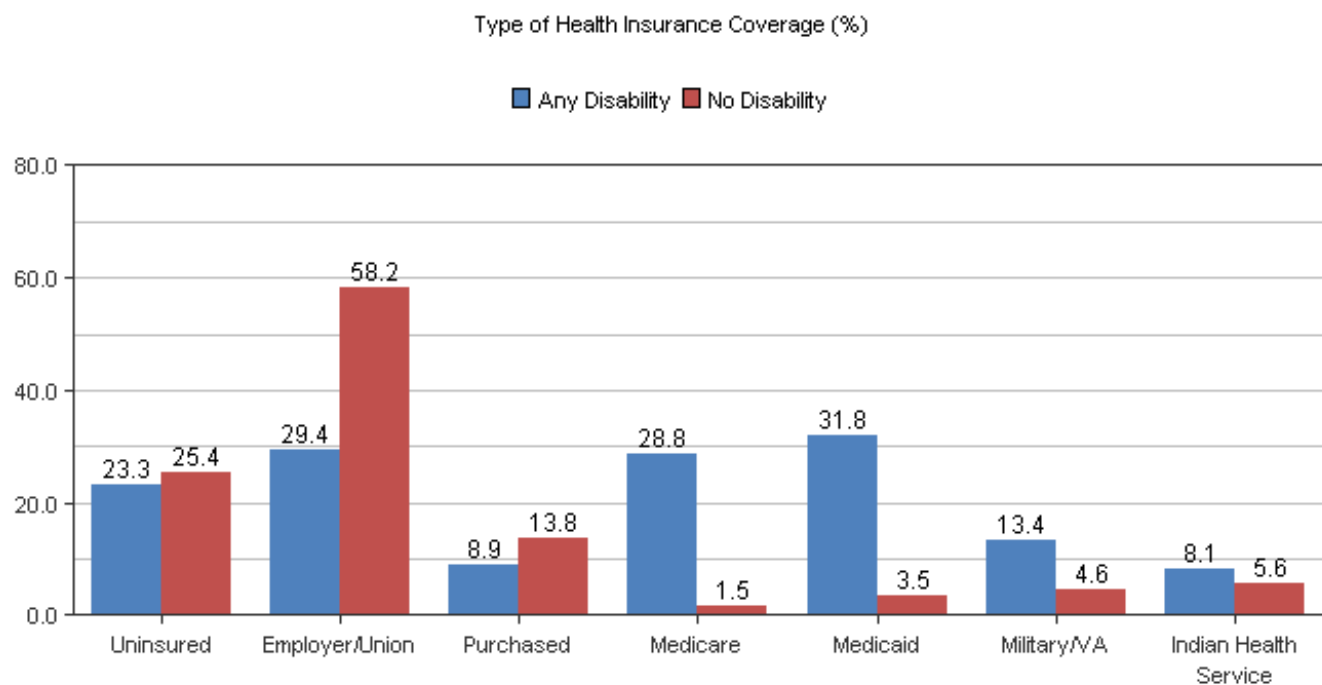
Coverage  
through  
Employer/Union:  
without  
Disability

**58.2%**

- In 2011, 29.4 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MT reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 58.2 percent of working-age people without disabilities in MT reported health insurance coverage through a current or former employer or union (theirs or another family member).
- In 2011, 8.9 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MT reported purchasing health insurance coverage directly from an insurance company (by themselves or another family member).
- In 2011, 28.8 percent of working-age people with disabilities in MT reported Medicare coverage and 31.8 percent reported Medicaid coverage (or other government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability).



## Type of Health Insurance Coverage of non-institutionalized working-age people (ages 21 to 64) by disability status in Montana in 2011



Disability Status/ Insurance Type	%	MOE	Number	MOE	Base Pop.	Sample Size
<b>Any Disability</b>						
Uninsured	23.3	3.87	14,600	2,750	62,500	639
Employer/Union	29.4	4.17	18,400	3,080	62,500	639
Purchased	8.9	2.61	5,600	1,710	62,500	639
Medicare	28.8	4.15	18,000	3,050	62,500	639
Medicaid	31.8	4.27	19,900	3,200	62,500	639
Military/VA	13.4	3.12	8,400	2,090	62,500	639
Indian Health Service	8.1	2.50	5,000	1,620	62,500	639
<b>No Disability</b>						
Uninsured	25.4	1.39	131,000	7,730	515,800	4,834
Employer/Union	58.2	1.57	300,000	10,500	515,800	4,834
Purchased	13.8	1.10	71,200	5,890	515,800	4,834
Medicare	1.5	3.29	7,700	2,000	515,800	4,834
Medicaid	3.5	0.59	17,900	3,040	515,800	4,834
Military/VA	4.6	0.67	23,600	3,480	515,800	4,834
Indian Health Service	5.6	0.73	28,600	3,820	515,800	4,834

# Glossary

## Actively Looking for Work

A person is defined as ACTIVELY looking for work if he or she reports looking for work during the last four weeks.

## Ambulatory Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?

## Base Population (Base Pop.)

The estimated number of individuals upon which the calculation is based. (For percentages, this is the denominator).

## Cognitive Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?

## Disability and Disability Types

The ACS definition of disability is based on six questions. A person is coded as having a disability if he or she or a proxy respondent answers affirmatively for one or more of these six categories.

- Hearing Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?
- Visual Disability (*asked of all ages*): Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?
- Cognitive Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions?
- Ambulatory Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs?
- Self-care Disability (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?
- Independent Living Disability (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping?

## Earnings

Earnings are defined as wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs including self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own nonfarm businesses or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships.

## Education

Our definition is based on the responses to the question: "What is the highest degree or level of school this person has completed? If currently enrolled, mark the previous grade or highest degree received." Our category "high school diploma/equivalent" includes those marking the ACS option "Regular high school diploma — GED or alternative credential." Our category "Some college/Associate's degree" includes those marking the ACS options: some college credit, but less than 1 year of college credit; one or more years of college credit but no degree, or "Associate's degree (for example: AA, AS)." Our category "a Bachelor's or more" includes those marking the ACS options: "Bachelor's degree (for example: BA, BS)"; "Master's degree (for example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)"; "Professional degree (for example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)"; or "Doctorate degree (for example: PhD, EdD)." Note in 2008 changes were made to some of the response categories and the layout of this question.

## Employment

A person is considered employed if he or she is either

- a. "at work": those who did any work at all during the reference week as a paid employee (worked in his or her own business or profession, worked on his or her own farm, or worked 15 or more hours as an unpaid worker on a family farm or business) or
- b. were "with a job but not at work," : had a job but temporarily did not work at that job during the reference week due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation or other personal reasons. The reference week is defined as the week preceding the date the questionnaire was completed.

## Full-Time/Full-Year Employment

A person is considered employed full-time/full-year if he or she worked 35 hours or more per week (full-time) and 50 or more weeks per year (full-year). The reference period is defined as the year preceding the date the questionnaire was completed. Note: this does not signify whether a person is eligible for fringe benefits. The question and response categories regarding weeks worked per year was changed in 2008.

## Group Quarters (GQ)

A GQ is a place where people live or stay that is normally owned or managed by an entity or organization providing housing and/or services for the residents. These services may include custodial or medical care as well as other types of assistance, and residency is commonly restricted to those receiving these services. People living in group quarters are usually not related to each other. Group quarters include such places as college residence halls, residential treatment centers, skilled nursing facilities, group homes, military barracks, correctional facilities, and workers' dormitories. See the definitions of institutional GQs and non-institutional GQs for more information. In addition, a description of the types of group quarters included in the 2008 ACS is located on the U.S. Census Bureau's Web site at [www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/)

## Health Insurance Coverage

Is based on the following question: Is this person CURRENTLY covered by any of the following types of health insurance or health coverage plans? Mark "Yes" or "No" for EACH type of coverage in items a – h.

- a. Insurance through a current or former employer or union (of this person or another family member)
- b. Insurance purchased directly from an insurance company (by this person or another family member)
- c. Medicare, for people 65 and older, or people with certain disabilities
- d. Medicaid, Medical Assistance, or any kind of government-assistance plan for those with low incomes or a disability
- e. VA (including those who have ever used or enrolled for VA health care)
- f. TRICARE or other military health care
- g. Indian Health Service
- h. Any other type of health insurance or health coverage plan – Specify (Note: "Other type" were recoded into one of the categories a-g by the Census Bureau)

## Hearing Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of all ages*): Is this person deaf or does he/she have serious difficulty hearing?

## Hispanic or Latino Origin

People of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who classify themselves in a specific Hispanic or Latino category in response to the question, "Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino?" Specifically, those of Hispanic or Latino origin are those who are Cuban; Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano; Puerto Rican; or other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino. Origin may be the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.

## Household Income

Household Income is defined as the total income of a household including: wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs; self-employment income (NET income after business expenses) from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from real estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement; Supplemental Security Income; any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor or disability pensions; and any other regularly received income (e.g., Veterans' payments, unemployment compensation, child support or alimony). Median household income is calculated with the household as the unit of analysis, using household weights without adjusting for household size.

## **Independent Living Disability**

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 15 or older*): Because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition, does this person have difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctors office or shopping?

## **Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities for people under formally authorized, supervised care or custody at the time of enumeration. Generally, restricted to the institution, under the care or supervision of trained staff, and classified as "patients" or "inmates." Includes: correctional, nursing, and in-patient hospice facilities, psychiatric hospitals, juvenile group homes and residential treatment centers.

## **Margin of Error (MOE)**

Data, such as data from the American Community Survey, is based on a sample, and therefore statistics derived from this data are subject to sampling variability. The margin of error (MOE) is a measure of the degree of sampling variability. In a random sample, the degree of sampling variation is determined by the underlying variability of the phenomena being estimated (e.g., income) and the size of the sample (i.e., the number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic). The smaller the margin of error, the lower the sampling variability and the more "precise" the estimate. A margin of error is the difference between an estimate and its upper or lower confidence bounds. Confidence bounds are calculated by adding the MOE to the estimate (upper bound) and subtracting the MOE from the estimate (lower bound). All margins of error in this report are based on a 90 percent confidence level. This means that there is a 90% certainty that the actual value lies somewhere between the upper and lower confidence bounds.

## **Non-Institutional Group Quarters (GQs)**

Includes facilities that are not classified as institutional group quarters; such as college/university housing, group homes intended for adults, residential treatment facilities for adults, workers' group living quarters and Job Corps centers and religious group quarters.

## **Not Working but Actively Looking for Work**

A person is defined as not working but actively looking for work if he or she reports not being employed, but has been looking for work during the last four weeks.

## **Number**

This term appears in the tables; it refers to estimated number of people in the category. (for percentages, this is the numerator).

## Poverty

The poverty measure is computed based upon the standards defined in Directive 14 from the Office of Management and Budget. These standards use poverty thresholds created in 1982 and index these thresholds to 2008 dollars using poverty factors based upon the Consumer Price Index. They use the family as the income sharing unit and family income is the sum of total income from each family member living in the household. The poverty threshold depends upon the size of the family; the age of the householder; and the number of related children under the age of 18.

## Race

Race categories are based on the question, "[w]hat is this person's race? Mark (X) one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be." Responses include the following: White; Black or African-American; American Indian or Alaska Native (print name of enrolled or principal tribe); Asian Indian; Chinese; Filipino; Japanese; Korean; Vietnamese; Other Asian (Print Race); Native Hawaiian; Guamanian or Chamorro; Samoan; Other Pacific Islander (Print Race Below); Some other race (print race below). "Other race" also contains people who report more than one race.

## Sample Size

The number of survey participants used to calculate the statistic.

## Self-care Disability

This disability type is based on the question (*asked of persons ages 5 or older*): 17c. Does this person have difficulty dressing or bathing?

## Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

A person is defined as receiving SSI payments if he or she reports receiving (SSI) income in the 12 months prior to the survey.

**Note:** The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) does not apply to Puerto Rico. SSI is a federal cash assistance program that provides monthly payments to low-income aged, blind, or disabled persons in the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

## Veteran Service-Connected Disability

A disease or injury determined to have occurred in or to have been aggravated by military service. A disability is evaluated according to the VA Schedule for Rating Disabilities in Title 38, CFR, and Part 4. Extent of disability is expressed as a

percentage from 0% (for conditions that exist but are not disabling to a compensable degree) to 100%, in increments of 10%. This information was determined by the following two part question:

a. **Does this person have a VA service-connected disability rating?**

Yes (such as 0%, 10%, 20%, ... , 100%)

No *SKIP* to question 28a

b. **What is this person's service-connected disability rating?"**

Responses included: 0 percent; 10 or 20 percent; 30 or 40 percent; 50 or 60 percent; 70 percent or higher

## Visual Disability

This disability type is based on the question: *(asked of all ages)*: Is this person blind or does he/she have serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses?



# About the Disability Status Reports

The Cornell University Disability Status Reports is produced and funded by the Employment and Disability Institute at the Cornell University ILR School. This effort originated as a product of the Rehabilitation Research and Training Center on Disability Demographics and Statistics (StatsRRTC) funded to the Employment and Disability Institute in the ILR School at Cornell University by the U.S. Department of Education, National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (grant No. H133B031111).

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